CUBA.

The Confiscation of Property-Government Reports of News-Advance of the Insur-gents on Trinidad. HAVANA, April 21, 1869.

The recent decree of General Dulce sequestrating the property of Morales Lemus and his coadjutors in the United States working in the interest of free Cuba was but the forerunner of a decree similar in its terms and affecting all those in any way implicated in the insurrection. Its provisions are exten sive and intricate, and to the casual observer would appear likely to lead to "confusion worse coninded" in everything touching the property me oned. They were evidently drawn up by person either unacquainted with those principles upon which all law is founded or who do not care to consider them. One or two supplemental or explanator, decrees have already been issued, and these are cer

ain to be needed.

From the long published list of names of persons whose property is sequestrated, many of whom are now residing in New York, it is evident that the goverament here is much better informed of what is being done by the Cubans and their friends in the Diario de la Marina of the 18th stated that the value of the property sequestrated, so far, exceeds \$2,000,000—that of Morales Lemus being half a mil on, and of Fernandez Bramosio another equa

A weekly comic and satiric Sunday paper published to-day an extra (the first during its existence), with the following extraordinary report, which derives

A weekly comic and satiric Sunday paper published to-day an extra (the first during its existence), with the following extraordinary report, which derives its chief value from the fact that everything published here is first sanctioned by the government censor:—"Late last night news was received by two distinct mediums—one is by telegraph and the other by despatences brought by a naval officer on the steamer from Nuevitas.

By telegraph we learn that General Pelaez, in Chentuegos, informs the Captain General that he received a communication yesterday, signed by the historical communication yesterday and the fact that under the conviction of a fruitless attempt to protong their hostile attitude in favor of their patin, they and their doe men, divided in three portions, were disposed to present themselves before the authority of Spain and recognize it accordingly, surrendering their arms, baggage, munitions, vehicles, &c., on the only condition that their lives be spirred, submitting in all other respects to the determination Spain might come to, as likewise to the sentence the counters of war might arrive at, being quite ready to undergo whatever penaity to which they might be condemmed, with the exception of the death penaity. If the proposition of submission were acceled to they were whiming to be made prisoners at a preconceried farm and under the custody of the volunteer force, to whose security and protection they would deliver themselves. General Pelaez replied in the affirmative, reminding them that he cound only grant pardon of the death penaity, and in all other respects in accordance the will of the supreme government had to be carried out.

To-day, at twelve o'clock, they are to enter Clentuegos, escorted by the volunteers, who have at last forgiven them f

esca had consummated. The insurrection may be considered at an end in e Cinco Villas. It is said the rebels have gone to

Tumas.

10-day the 1,012 Catalan volunteers, recently arrived in the steamer i spañs, leave for Nuevitas, as also the colored mobilized lorce.

The other journals of to-day contain the following

The other journals of to-day contain the following items:—
Thinidan, 18th.—The insurgents who were overgranning the Cinco Villas, pursued by the troops, have concentrated in this jurisdiction, with the intent of taking the city. On the 16th they approached by the main roads of Guaurabo and Boca; they could be descried from the house terraces of the city. A few volunteers scared them. In the afternoon they reappeared in large numbers on the estates of Torrado and Cantero, numbering at least 1.000, while the troops, including twenty-five horsemen, did not exceed 160 men. They were attacked with spirit, and the enemy left twelve killed, forty mules and many prisoners on the field. Nine Spannards were retaken from them. The troops had only one wounded.

The steamer Rapid, with troops, has just arrived. The insurgents left gesterday towards the mountains, near the coffee plantations, or for Siguanca. The road of Guaurabo continues intercepted by the rebels.

been burned.

It is rumored, however, that just before the steamer left Trinidad the city was in possession of the revels, a statement that is not relied on, and at all events they will not have been able to keep it long.

President Junrez Authorized by the Mexica Congress to Recognize the Cuban Insurgents as Belligerents.
The following despatch was filed in the telegraph

office in Havana by the agent of the Associated Press on the 17th inst., but was suppressed by the govern

The Mexican Congress has authorized President Juarez to recognize the Cuban insurgents as bel-ligerents whenever he thinks proper. Vessels bear-ing the Cuban flag are admitted into the ports of Mexico.

Captain General Dulce and the Cuban Junta in New York—Confiscation of Property. The following is an extract from a private letter

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Matanzas, April 10, 1869:—

The Governor has called a meeting for this evening with the intention, it is said, of compelling the people to sign a protest against the proceedings of the Junta in New York and to signify their adherence to the government. I wish, you to make this known in advance that the newspapers may puoisal it, and that "forewarned you may be forearmed." Confiscations continue in our midst. The residences of Messrs, Julian Arango and Gonzalo Alfonso have the seals of the government upon them. Erery room in the house of the latter, as well as in the dwellings of the Marquis of Montelo, have been similarly marked, because at one time Don Jose Mestre, whose property has been confiscated, occupied them.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Junta Patriotica de Caba in New York. EN NUEVA-YORK, April 26, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
As several exagerated reports have, from time
to time, appeared in the daily papers about the amounts received by the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas, I have, as treasurer of the same, been requested by the members to furnish the public with a true statement of receipts and expenditures up to this date, which I h erewith give for publication:-

Through Misses Bordenhamer and Wolfe. Through Miss S. Sania Rosa. Through Mrs. M. de Sherman and Miss Palma. Through Mr. Sherman, from church in Brookie	135 00
Conn Direct to the Junta. Proceeds sale thirty-eight dollars in gold (premium	12 00
Total donations. Gross proceeds from DeCordova's lecture at Irvi Had. Gross proceeds two performances at Jerome theat	ng 1,105 88 ire 1,617 00
Total receipts	\$5,014 15
Advertising, &c., De Cordova's lecture. Fiags and bands, property of the Junta. Stationery, printing tickets, &c., &c. Seal and paper for the accretary, &c. Bent derome theatre, two nights. Here of cocumes, music, &c., &c., for above p formances. Faid to Central Junta for relief of sick and wound Faid to M. Castello to buy supplies for sick a wounded. To balance on hand in currency. To balance on hand in gold.	40 73 70 25 47 20 200 00 er 200 48 led 1,750 00 and 250 00
Donations of articles, &c., for the grand of opens to-morrow are not included in the port, nor the expenses so far incurred in ing the arrangements for the same. The committee authorized to give concertities of the Union for the benefit of the Currents and will soon combence operations. The Rev. Mr. French, who was some authorized by the junta to form sub juntas	

ington and other cities, has not as yet reported to
this junta the result of his efforts, probably for want
of time, and therefore this junta is not yet in official
communication with the others that have been
noticed in the papers. Very respectfully,
Mrs. C. DE CASTELLANOS, Treasurer.

THE LIZZIE MAJOR OUTRAGE.

Full Details of the Affair-Letter from Cap-

Full Details of the Affair—Letter from Captain Giles—The Schooner's Log.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 39.]
The following account of the violation of the sanctity of the American flay and the outrageous taking from that vessel of two Cubans, one a mere boy, is given by Captain Giles, of the schooner Lizzle Major. He also details some brutalities on shore, revolting to every human mind:—

NEW ORLEANS, April 17. 1869.
I deaire, through your columns, to present to the public an account of a high-handed outrage perpetrated upon an American merchantman, on the 27th ult., while on her passage from Cabarien, Cuba, to New Orleans, by the commander of the Spanish frigate Fernando El Catolico.

The Lizzle Major sailed from Havana, March 8, for Cabarien, thence to New Orleans. Two Cubans, James Annible and Ramon Rivas, took passage for the United States, having passports in due form, signed by the Captain General (Dulce.) They also shipped a horse and carriage, the property of a friend who had previously left the island. At Cabarien the papers of the vessel and the passports of the passengers were accredited by the proper authorities, the latter being allowed perfect liberty as to their movements.

Wille at Caibarien, on the 15th ult., two men.

while at Caibarien, on the 18th ult., two men, father and son, were brought from Cay Frances, charged with an attempt to leave the Island. A guard of vounteers was placed over them, who demanded their linstant execution. The captain of the post went to telegraph for regulars from Remedies to control the volunteers, buring his absence the guard shot the prisoners, tore the clothing from their bodies and, after dragging them tarough the streat; left them unburied. At the expiration of twenty-four hours the wives of the murdered men begged their bodies for burial, when the ruidians reduced them and, with the most opprobrous epitates, threatened to shoot them also. A few days actor from men were such them also. A few days actor from men were such them also. A few days actor from men were such different to the such as a companied by the lizzie Major sailed from Cay Frances at twenty minutes before eleven A. M., was hove to and boarded by a lieutenant from the above named Spanish frigate, being then ten leagues from port and twenty mines from the nearest land. He was accompanied by the first engineer, an Englishman, as interpreter. The officer inquired if there were passengers, to which the captain replied in the allimative and the passports were exhibited. He then demanded that the hatches should be removed; that the might examine the cargo, which the captain refused to do. The leutenant then returned to the frigate, carrying the bassports with him. After considerable delay he came back and ordered the passengers to prepare to return to Calbarien. He again refused. He threatened to lake the horse and the passengers to prepare to return to Calbarien. He again refused the refused to lake the horse and the passengers to prepare to return to Calbarien. He again refused the passengers to prepare to return to Calbarien. He again refused the passengers to prepare to return to Calbarien. He again tenses the stream of the lack that the passengers were demanded in his order to the first the passengers were demanded to the him

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen. This Board met yesterday evening, pursuant to adjournment, with the President, Alderman Coman, in the chair. A large number of papers were received and laid over or referred to the appropriate committees. Among others were a resolution in regard to certain small fry papers applying for the corporation advertising; a veto from the Mayor rejecting the Irish Tribune as a corporation newspaper, on the Trione as a corporation newspaper, on the ground that it had not achieved any reputation or position here since its removal from Philadelphia, and also that the appropriation had been exhausted. Another resolution, directing that the rooms occupied by the cierk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be litted up for the use of the Mayor's Mershal was haid over. A resolution granting permission for the construction and maintenance of sait water baths at the Battery was laid over. A number of resolutions in regard to regulating and grading certain streets up town, laying gas and Croton mains, were adopted, as were also resolutions to pave Forty-seventh street, from First avenue to East river, and Forty-sixth Belgian pavement. The resolution requiring the Counsel to the Corporation to examine into the fact at to whether other States in exacting fees or taxing commercial travellers from this city had not violated certain national or constitutional guarantees was referred to the Committee on Law, and the Board adjourned until Monday next at two o'clock P. M. ground that it had not achieved any reputation

Board of Assistant Aldermen. The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Monaghan, presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved a number of unimportant resolutions were presented

and referred to appropriate committees.

A motion to reconsider a resolution adopted a A motion to reconsider a resolution adopted at last meeting increasing the pay of the inspectors of sewers in the Croton Aqueduct Department from four to five dollars per day was adopted and the paper subsequently laid over.

OFENING OF MADISON AVENUE.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the actual opening of Madison avenue, from Eighty-sixth street to 120th street, take place on the 1st of May. DONATIONS.

street to 120th street, take place on the 1st of May.

DONATIONS.

The Comptroller was directed to draw a warrant in lavor of the treasurer of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum for an amount sufficient to redeem the institution from sales for assessments and to pay all other assessments. The following donations were also made to the subjoined institutions:—

Sisters of Charity, of St. Mary's church. \$70 Berean Hspitst church. \$70 Berean Hspitst church. \$20 St. Ann's church, Eight street. 208

The Croton Aqueduct Department was directed to pave the following streets with Beigian pavement:—Stone street, from Whitehall to Broad street; Fortysixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Sixty-sixth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, and Eighty-fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

avenues. After a few unimportant papers were adopted the Board adjourned till Monday.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

The Case of Henry Welcome, of Vermont. Henry Welcome has been convicted at Burlington, viz., of the murger of Perry Russell, a man seventy-six years old, in Hinesburg, last October, for the purpose of robbery. The testimony was fatality decisive against him. That of old Mrs. Russell, the wife of the murdered man, was very pathetic. The points made were that he knew where Mr. Russell kept his money; that he, or a person appearing like him, was seen in suspictions proximity to the scene on the evening before the murder; that after it he stopped at a house under the name of a brother; that when arrested at Northfield blood was found on his coat and shirt bosom; and finally, his voluntary admission of his guilt to a fellow prisoner in the county jail when planning to escape, one of his conversations to that effect being overheard by an officer piaced for that purpose. Welcome is a calm, indusance young man, of not more than eighteen years, and looks very unlike a brutal murderer. He received the verdict with utter stolidity, and an hour after was playing cards with his fellow prisoners as it nothing had bappened. His father, who, according to his fellow prisoner's account, he accused of taking Mr. Russell's money after the murder, was near him during his trial. The Case of Henry Welcome, of Vermont.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

ENITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The District Attorneyship—Mr. Edwards
Plerrepont Assumes the Office—The Fullerton Case—The Union Pacific Railroad Liti-Before Judge Blatchford.

At the opening of the court yesterday morning the retiring United States District Attorney, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, accompanied by the new appointee, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, entered the court room, and as soon as Judge Blatchford had taken his seat, Mr. Courtney, addressing the court, said:—May it please your Honor, the President of the United States having appointed the Hon. Edwards Pierre-pont United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York, and the Senate having ern district of New York, and the Senate having confirmed that appointment, I have now the honor of introducing to the Court Mr. Pierrepont, as I understand he is prepared to take the oath of office, and I am prepared to hand to him all the archives of the office of District Attorney of this district.

The two oaths—the "iron-clad" and the regular oath of office—were then taken by the new District Attorney.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

THE FULLERTON CASE. Mr. Pierrepont then, addressing the Court in his new capacity, said:—If your Honor please, the first duty that now devoves upon me is to call up the indictment in the case of the United States vs. William Fullerton, and to ask the Court to set down that case at the earliest day your Honor may select.

Judge Blatchford—Have you notified defendant's counsel of the application?

Mr. Pierrepont—I am informed that defendant's counsel were notified, and that they are now in court.

counsel of the application?

Air. Pierrepont—I am informed that defendant's counsel were notified, and that they are now in court.

Air. Clarence A. Seward—Any day the Court may assign in June will be agreeable to defendant and to his counsel.

Mr. Pierrepont—Any day in June, however early, the United States will be ready for trial; we will leave it to your Honor to determine.

Judge Biatchford—Judge Nelson, in conference with Judge Benedict and myself, and with the Attorney of the Jimted States, and I believe after communication with defendant's counsel, has at the request of the government and of the defance consented to sit on the trial of this case. In consequence, however of indisposition Judge Nelson will be unable to sit any more in court during the present term. He has been obliged to return home immediately, and therefore all the matters that had been assigned for hearing before him last week or this including the argument in the Union Pacific Railroad case, will have to be suspended till his return. On whatever day he may decide on being here in June will be announced, so that all parties will be informed of it. I am instructed by Judge Nelson to say that in the case of the indictanent of the United States vs. William Fullerton and others, he assigns it for trial on the second Monday of June next, which will be the 14th of June. Whether he will be able to be here earlier for the purpose of hearing the motions on admiralty appeals that are on the calendar is uncertain, and will depend somewhat on his own reciliags and the state of his health. But this Fullerton case he has set down for the 14th of June, at which time both sides will be expected to be ready.

Mr. Pierrepont then announced for the information of counsel engaged in the defence of parties awaiting trial and imprisoned in the interval, that he will in the second bearing the information of counsel engaged in the hight has the parties are now in prison.

THE ASSISANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

THE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

In relation to any changes in the assistants in his office District Attorney Pierrepont subsequently said to representatives of the press that he would not definitely determine the matter for some days, and that when he had arrived at a conclusion all the names of the new appointees would be made public simultaneously. In the meantime he would occupy the time in acquainting himself with the details of the office and the nature of the duties required of those attached to it.

With regard to the principal assistant under Mr.

of the office and the nature of the duties required of those attached to it.

With regard to the principal assistant under Mr. Pierrepont in the office it is surmised that Mr. Stanley, one of the members of the law firm of which Mr. Pierrepont has been the head, will be the man to succeed Mr. Ethan Allen in that post. Mr. Allen, after eight years of continuous and valuable services—particularly connected for the last few years with the most important business of the office, in the Custom House lawsuits—resumes the practice of his profession, nothing loath to leave the drudgery of routine official life to enter upon the more active and profitable career of an independent professor of the law.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Case of Captain John S. Young-Argu

The People ex rel. John S. Young vs. The Board of Police.—The argument of this case, in which ex-Cap tain John Young asks to have the judgment of the Board of Police discharging him vacated, came up yesterday.

Counsel for the defendant contended that the action of the Board of Police in refusing to regard his resignation as effected was merely for the purpos of degrading him and was contrary to the policy of

resignation as effected was merely for the purpose of degrading him and was contrary to the policy of our law, which does not seek to keep men in office against their will, and contrary to the Police act, which expressly recognizes the right of police officers to resign at their own will. That, though Mr. Young did not ask restoration to the police force, and so not becuniary relief, his demand was for substantial relief, as the record of the jindgment would be a continual siur and disgrace to him, and would, if allowed to stand, be brought against him in the future. He argued that mandamus was the true remedy in such cases, citing, with many other cases, the old police suits. That the Police Board was utterly without power over Mr. Young after his resignation, whether considered as complete at the expiration of five days from the absence from duty on the 15th, or at the formal resignation on the 17th, or even at the expiration of five days from the absence of the President, claiming that the President's presence was necessary to any action of the Board.

Mr. Vanderpoel, in reply, urred, first, that mandamus was not a proper remedy, because it was never granted where it was useless, as it would be in this case, since Mr. Young did not ask to be restored, and the Board had no power to alter their records. It was never granted to review a judicial proceeding the proper remedy for that was by certioraril unless the proceeding were entirely without jurisdiction, in which case a mandamus might issue to restore the previous circumstances, not to reverse a nuility. As to the question of resignation, Capitan Young's was shown by no act until the 17th. Up to that day he retained his fitted and showed no intention, whatever might be the rumors in the newspapers, to do so. His resignation was that evening given to the elerk, but the cierk could not accept it: all he could do was to communicate the leiter to the Board, which he did on the morning of the 18th. Such resignations required an affirmative act of some kind by th

MARINE COURT-PART L

Action for Defamation of Character.

Action for Defamation of Character.

Before Judge Gross,

Mann vs. Kocker.—In this case the plaintiff sued for damages sustained in being called a thief. His evidence was that he hired a furnishd room for defendant, and that one evening, in assisting a fellow lodger to move, no notice having been given to the landlord, the latter called him a thief, and that in consequence he lost his situation. The defendant denied this, but admitted having said that was the way loaters or theves moved, without giving notice. Plaintiff's former employer was also called and stated that the cause of his discharge was owing to neglect of business.

Judgment for defendant.

Alleged Assault—The Boot on the Other Level.

Alleged Assault—The Boot on the Other Leg.
Sutton vs. Wingrore.—The plaintin, a milkman,
who stabled with the defendant, told a terrible
story of being assaulted with a pitchfork and destory of being assaulted with a pitchfork and defendant's tongue. Defendant's evidence, which was supported by a number of witnesses, went to show that the assault was on the other side, leaving nim with a couple of black eyes, for having said that plaintiff, or his boy, had been taking feed which did not belong to them. Defendant's evidence further went to show that this was a weakness which plaintiff had been troubled with on many previous occasions, and which no testimony was offered to rebut. Judgment for defendant for costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. Before Judge Bedford.

Assistant District Attorneys Hutchings and Tweed

appeared for the prosecution.

Maria Brown, who was charged with stealing pocketbook, containing three dollars, from the person of Margaret Boyd, on the 8th inst., in a church on Forty-second sireet, was permitted by Judge Bedford to blead guilty to petty larceny, and in view of her delicate condition of health his Honor sent her to the Island for six months, where, he said, she would be well taken care of. FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

Important to Insurance Brokers.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company vs. Henry Emmons et al.—In this case Judge Quinn Henry Emmons et al.—In this case Judge quant has delivered the following opinion:—The facts proved in this case show, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the defendants through one McLeod, an insurance broker, affected a policy of insurance on

premium was agreed upon at forty deliars. The policy dated May 7, 18:8, was made out and execused by the company, and delivered to the broker, who presented it to the defendants and received from them the forty doliars agreed upon. The broker failed to pay the premium over to the company, and the company such the defendants for it, claiming that a payment to the broker was not a payment to it. The question thus presented on these facts is, can the broker be agent for both the assured and the underwriters at the same time? There has been a very carefulgand well considered argument presented to me on this question. I have examined the authorities cited to me and do not find that they have much bearing upon the question. Generally speaking, a person cannot be agent for the two principals to a contract. He can only act for the person who employs him. But this rule has its limit and qualification, and is not absolute. Mr. Phillips, in his "Treatise on Insurance," vol. 2, 1850, third ed., page 531, says:—'The same person may be agent of both the assured and the underwriters; in cases where he acts as agent of the assured in making the contract with the underwriters and fixing its terms he may then become their agent to deliver the policy to the assured and receive from him the pramium." This occurred in this case. See the opinion of Mr. Justice Allen in case of the Utica Insurance Company reported in 17 Barbour, p. 176 (cited with approval by Chief Justice Denio in 4 Kernan, p. 92, Court of Appeals reports). The defendants are therefore entitled to judgment.

Messrs-Platt, Gerard and Stuckey for the plaintims. John Henry Huil for the defendants.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 274, 185, 214, 242, 321, 195, 276, MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 2296, 2239, 2618, 2601, 2574, 2594, 2673, 2515, 2612, 2628, 2627, 2628. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People VS. Thomas Nolan, James Harper, John H. Efferidan, burgiary; Same vs. Thomas Brown, Philip Manheimer, grand larceny; Same vs. Floyd Franklin, grand larceny; Same vs. Floyd Franklin, grand larceny; Same vs. Emanuel Gottschalk, bignany; Same vs. Louis Schwender, George Fehn, John Fehn, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Tyler, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Morris Loeb, Edward Wilson, burgiary; Same vs. Lewis White, burgiary; Same vs. John Williams, burgiary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.-The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twentyfour hours, in comparison with the corresponding

store No. 262 Spring street, causing a damage of about \$600. Insured for \$1,000 in the Rutgers In urance Company.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man which had been a long time in the water, was yes-terday found floating at the foot of pier 58 East river. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an in-quest.

aged nineteen years, who resides at No. 354 East Thirty-second street, and who is alleged to be a burglar, was last night shot and wounded slightly by officer Fallon, of the Twenty-first precinct. Durgan was attempting to escape from the officer at the time. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man whose name is unknown yesterday afternoon entered the office of Charities and Correction, corner of Third avenue and Eleventh and correction, corner of infine weather and revenue and street, for aid, and while in waiting was taken ill and died soon afterwards. The body was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest to-day. Death, doubtless, resulted from natural causes. CURIOSITIES FOR THE PARK.—The schooner Eliza

J. Staples, which arrived at this port yesterday from Demerara, had on board a South American tiger, besides a large number of monkeys and birds, sent by the United States Consul at the latter place to the Park Commissioners. The collection is a very rare one, as great pains had been taken to secure only those species which are not ordinarily to be found in

AID FOR THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The grand All FOR THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The grand fair in aid of the wounded soldiers of the Cuban patriot army will be inaugurated this evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Mayor Hall will deliver the opening address. The enterprise is entirely managed by ladies, some forty in number; some are Americans and others Cubans, who are known under the title of Junta Patriotica de Cubaños. The affair is worthy of the liberal patronage of our wealthy citizens.

No Murder.—James Howard was arrested on suspicion of assaulting and fatally beating. John Brown.

picion of assaulting and fatally beating John Brown in Reade street, as reported in yesterday's Herald.

Coroner Flynn held an inquest, when Dr. Shine made a post mortem examination on the body. No marks of violence were discovered, and from the appearance of the internal organs death resulted from apopiexy. A verdict to this effect was rendered by the jury. Coroner Flynn accordingly discharged Howard from custody.

Chaillu, the explorer of Equatorial Africa and lec turer, will deliver another of his interesting and instructive lectures for girls and boys at Steinway Hall at four P. M. to-day. The subject will be the cannibal tribes, how they live, their villages and an

Police Trials.—Judge Bosworth presided at the police trials at the Central Office. The following officers were excoriated yesterday morning:-Wilofficers were excortated yesterday morning:—William Stedman, violation of rules, fined one day's pay; John Reed, two day's; Patrick Gaffney, two day's; Aifred L. Battersby, three days'; George Burleigh. two day's; William Hannon, two day's; Thomas Kiernan, one day's; Robert G. Gibson, two day's; John O'Neil, one day's; John Green, two day's; John O'Neil, one day's. James Moran and George W. Bentley were reprimanded, and the cases of James Clark, David J. Pillsworth and Henry A. Signa were referred to a full Board.

THE OPERATIVE PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION .- A regular meeting of the Mutual Benefit and Protective Society of the Operative Painters was held last night at Demit Hall, corner of Second avenue and Twenty-third street. The business generally was of a routine character. At the last meeting it was determined to demand \$4 50 per day of ten hours, and last night reports were asked from the various shops as to how the demand had been treated by the employers. Some forty or more shops were heard from, and by far the greater portion of these were stated to have agreed to pay the wages asked, while the minority of the "bosses" were said to have notined their willingness to meet the demand if it was found that employers generally conceded to the request of the workmen. Some few employers were stated to be paving four dollars per day for eight hours, which seemed to gain the approval of the meeting. at Demit Hall, corner of Second avenue and

THE BOARD OF HEALTH .- The Commissioners of the Board of Health met yesterday, G. B. Lincoln, President, in the chair. Colonel Biss reported several nuisances, and requested that the police be required to give effect to the ordinances of the Board of Health. Referred to the Police Commissioners. The Sanitary Committee reported in favor of the prayer of various petitioners, asking permission to drive cattle through the city below Fortieth street. The report was adopted, Mr. Lincoln voting in the negative. A report was received from the Sanitary Superintendent, complaining of a large number of retail dealers for violating the ordinance in reference to dangerous kerosene and benzine now commonly offered for sale. Dr. Smith moved that the counsel of the Board be authorized to prosecute in all cases of such violation. Dr. Stone seconded the motion, which was adopted. A communication was also received from the Sanitary Superintendent in reference to instances in which the glanders has attacked human beings.

FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schirmer President, in the chair. Colonel Bliss reported seve-

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest on the body of George McGuire, a lad six years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on Thursday last by being run over by a car belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company in Tenth avenue, near Thirteenth street, as heretofore reported. The evidence showed that deceased, in endeavoring to get upon one of a number of cars passing down, to which a dummy engine was attached, fell before the wheel, which passed over his body, inficting fatal injuries. The jury, after hearing all the testimony, rendered a verdict of accidental death. The parents of deceased live at No. 13 Tenth avenue. The conductors and other attaches of the Hudson River Railroad Company have great trouble with boys jumping aboard empty cars as they are passing up and down Tenth avenue. They are fearful of frightening the boys, lest in jumping off they may fall under the wheels of the cars and be run over.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, the President, Judge Bosworth, in the chair. The licenses of Frank Davey, No. 448 Eleventh avenue, and John Miller, northeast corner of Graham avenue and North Second street, were revoked. The attor-ney, in speaking of the difficulty experienced in coltion was made general, so as to include New York, Kings and Richmond counties. He was unable to see why a locality which gave the Board trouble should be especially favored, while the liquor dealers in New York, Kings and Richmond counties, who are orderly and who pay their fees promptly, were made to pay the full figure. Fair play, in his opinion, ought to be as precious a jewel in excise affairs, as it is generally supposed to be in all other worldly affairs.

RECEPTION ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND .- The Silver wedding of General and Mrs. Wallen took place yes-terday on Governor's Island. The affair was quite impromptu and originated with the officers of impromptu and originated with the officers of the garrison and other friends who were desirous of testifying their appreciation of his worthy qualities and those of his amiable wife and family, his military capacity and the uniform courtesy he had extended to both officers and men as commandant of the post. The occasion had nothing of the character of a public reception, nor was it intended as such by Mrs. Wallen, who is in mourning for her sister, whom she has recently lost. A few friends from New York were present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Doremus, Miss Clara Haight and Miss Center. Among the officers were Brevet Major General Ruius Ingalis, Quartermaster of this department; Brigadier General Laidly, of the Ordnance Department; Lieutenant Colonel Charles Page, of the Medical Department; Major Quimby, Brevet Major Boscom, lieutenant Seventeenth United States infantry; Lieutenant Waller, Third artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Hall. Soon after the guests had assembled a deputation from the soldiers of the General with two superb sliver sugar bowls, a centre piece and a beautiful bouquet, accompanied by an address from one of the soldiers, which was responded to in a neat and manly speech by the General. On a table in the drawing room were arranged numerous other presents of sliver. An elegant repast was provided and the band discoursed delightful music on the lawn in front of the house. garrison and other friends who were desirous of tes-

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- Michael Sells, a lately arrived emigrant, preferred yesterday, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, a complaint of highway robbery against Michael Friel and Patrick Cleary. He says that at one o'clock yesterday morn-Cleary. He says that at one o'clock yesterday morning he was coming up Greenwich street, when Friel suddenly grasped both of his arms from behind and held him white Cleary took ten dollars from his vest pocket. The accused, who were arrested by officers Toher and Flannigan of the Twenty-second precinct, and who denied the charge madely against them, were each committed in default of \$2,000 bail to answer and the papers ordered to be sent forthwith to the Court of General Sessions.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH TREASURER.—Sergeant McDermott, of the Jefferson Market Court, yester-day arrested on his discharge from Ludlow street iail, where he has been held on another offence Frederick Walroth, late treasurer of the Swedish Frederick Walroth, late treasurer of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church of Gustavus Adolphus of New York, on the charge of embezzing \$2,900 of money belonging to the society. The alieged embezzienent occurred on the 22d of November last, and the complainant Hanbury Smith, of No. 35 Union sequare. The particulars of the case have been already fully set forth in the Herald. The accused entered into ball in the sum of \$0,000 to answer at the General Sessions.

Daring Attempt at Robbery.—William Smith,

who gives no residence, yesterday afternoon entere the grocery store of Hermann Wohrmann, 414 Eighth avenue, and while the grocer's attention was attracted elsewhere attempted to force open the money drawer. Being detected by Wohrmann, who attempted to intercept his escape, Smith seized a butcher knife and threatened to kill him. He was followed to the street and pointed out to officer Murphy, of the Twentucth precinct, by whom he was arrested and arraigned at Jefferson Market, and by Justice Dodge committed. in default of \$1,000 ball, to answer at the General Sessions.

named John Turner, well known to the police, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Shandley, at at the Essex Market Police Court'on a charge of burglary. The complainant was Mrs. Sarah Nathan, of No. 99 Hester street, who charged John (in company with another man) with having burglarously entered her house and stealing therefrom property of the total value of sixty-four dollars. It appears that on Saturday night, while in the basement of the house, Mrs. Nathan heard some one walking about in the parlor overhead. Going up stairs sho saw two strange men operating at a trunk and she at once shouted "Watch." John came up to her, struck her in the face, and both men immediately ran off. She subsequently described the theves to officer Hogg, of the Tenth precinct. The officer arrested Turner on Sinday, and when Mrs. Nathan saw him she recognized him as one of the burglars. The Justice fully committed the prisoner. at the Essex Market Police Court'on a charge

THE FOURTH WARD MURDER CASE.

Coroner's Inquest-Verdict Against the Pris-

oner.

An inquest was held by Coroner Flynn and a jury An inquest was held by Coroner Flynn and a jury yesterday at noon, in the station house of the Fourth precinct, over the remains of Thomas Hughes, who was killed by one Emil Butts on Saturday afternoon at the lodging house No. 15 New Chambers street, a full account appearing in Sunday's HERALD.

Mary Hill was the first witness called, and testified

that she was an inmate of the house 15 New Cham-bers street and lived there with the prisoner, Emil Butts, at the time of the affray; on Friday morning preceding the shooting Hughes came to room of the witness, pied in common with the prisoner, and accused Butts of telling lies about him and said that he (Hughes) would take it out of him; Hughes came o'clock, and he approached her and struck her with a chair, and called her names and otherwise abused her; he was a little intoxicated; at that time Butte did not interfere; after this Hughes then took hold of Butts and spat in his face; this was all that oc-curred then; the next morning they met again; at two o'clock that afternoon (Saturday) Hughes came to her room and called Butts out; Butts declined to go out; Hughes then came into the room and threatened to throw Butts out of the window, and made a move to do so; the prisoner told him to go out, and ne shortly after went, saying as he was going, to the prisoner, "I will cut you up;" about four o'clock

move to do so; the prisoner told him to go out, and he shortly after went, saying as he was going, to the prisoner, "I will cut you up;" about four o'clock later the same afternoon Hughes came into the barroom with a piate of fish; Hughes' wife called him up stairs to their room, whither he went; in fifteen minutes he returned, having changed his shirt from a white one to a red onc: he began to talk angrily to Butis, seeking a quarrel; but the prisoner said he wanted nothing to do with him, and would not fight; Hughes got up and went after the prisoner who stood in the door, and Butts said. "For God's sake, go away:" but Hughes did not as he was asked, and while the prisoner was still in the door he (flughes) told him to move or he would shoot him; Hughes then grabbed the prisoner, who unred and shot him; both were on the sidewalk when the shot was fired; Hughes did not fail, but returned to the barroom, and soon afterwards exclaimed, "I'm shot;" Butts didn't follow him; and he do not babitually carry a pistol, but had bought the one he used that morning. The witness gave her festimony in a clear, positive manner. She has a loud appearance, though, perinaps, she is a rair specimen of her class.

Gustave Prieger, the keeper of the house No. 15 New Chambers street, and a young German of rather preposeessing appearance, testified that he kept furnished rooms for females at the house where the shooting occurred; the prisoner had lived in that house for about eight months with Mary Hill, while Hughes had nispute with his wife on Priday evening while intoxicated, and at the same time he struck the last witness, Mary Hills, with a chair; he then said, "Pin sorry i hit Mary," and addressing Butta, exclaimed "Get up and light for her!" Buts would not fight, and he soon rose and went out; the girls living in the house were prosition; that evening he saw Hughes spit in the prisoner's face, and Butts said, on account of the disparity in their respective frames, he could not fight; Hughes her and her and the street and hear

and had formerly kept the house. She corroborated the testimony of the preceding witnesses.

John D. Brinkman corroborated the testimony of John Fay.

Jacob Ehehalt, No. 134 Hester street, barkeeper in Meirose, swore that as he was going through William street, at Jour O'clock Saturday afternoon, he heard and saw the shot fired: Hughes said, "Come in, or I'll kill you;" he attacked and attempted to drag him into the house, and then the prisoner fired. Fatroiman Valentine Horst, of the Fourih precinct, was then sworn:—While standing at the corner of Rose and New Chambers streets he heard the shot fired, and reached No. 16 in time to arrest the prisoner while he had the pistol in his hand; he asked Butts who shot Hughes, and the prisoner replied, "I did;" "what for?" he further asked; "Because of a growl inside," was the answer; arrested prisoner and took him to the station house.

The further testimony offered was purely of a medical character, going to establish the fact of Hugnes' death by a pistol shot wound. The jury retired at three o'clock, and in a few minutes returned with the verdict, "That Thomas Hughes came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the fands of Emil Butts, on the 24th day of April, 1869."

The prisoner is a mild, harmiess looking German of twenty-four years of age, and in response to questions said that he had been six years in America, and had served in the United States Navy on board the Michigan, the tron-clad at Buffelo, and likewise on board the Manhattan, beginning as a landsman and rising to the grade of petty officer. Since coming to the United States he had also been a pedler; but at the time he shot Hughes he was doing nothing, having been sick. Butts declared he had never been in trouble before, and he by no means appears a formidable man, showing unmistakable marks of severe illness and impaired physical strength. His case excites a good deai of sympathy, and his modest demeanor will gain him many friends.

THE M'CORMICK MURDER CASE.

Inquisition Before Coroner Schirmer-Testimony in the Case and Verdict of the Jury. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at his office at the City Hall, in the case of Patrick McCormick, the young man who died in the New York Hospital from the effects of stab wounds of the abdomen, inflicted by Whiliam Nicholson during a quarrel between them in front of premises No. 82 Mulberry street. The case has heretofore been published in the HERALD. Subjoined will be found the most important portions of the testimony and the most important portions of the teatmony and the verdict of the jury:—
TESTIMONY OF PATRICK M'GOWAN.

Patrick McGowan being duly sworn says:—I re-reside at No. 76 Mulberry street and am a cooper by

trade; myself, Patrick Nicholson and Patrick McCor-mick, the deceased, were standing in front of No.

2 Mulberry street about twelve o'clock on the night

of Wednesday, the 21st of April, 1869; one of them

proposed, I think Patrick Nicholson, that we should go in the soda water saloon kept by Patrick Cullen, to play a game of "bluff;" when we all went in one of the party proposed to play a game at enchre; the deceased refused to play as he did not understand the game; the proprietor said it was too late to begin to play; Patrick Nicholson and the deceased sat down to play a game of euchre, when Mr. Cullen again said that it was too late and they had better go home; the accused, who was sitting on a bench opposite the table, was asked whether ne would join in a game of pluff; he answered that he would; some one of the party asked me if I would play, when replied that I would not; at this the cards were on the table; I was sitting near the table reading the HERALD; shortly after I dropped the paper and looked on sitting near the table reading the Herald; shortly after I dropped the paper and looked on the game; after a few deals they went the lowest hand for a drink; William Nicholson, the prisoner, lost and they had drinks; they went on playing, and some time afterwards they again went for the worst hand to have drinks, and the prisoner was stuck again; at this time the prisoner and iost nearly all the money he had; he then asked his brother to put up his point in the game, and he did so and lost that also; then Patrick Nicholson told his brother. The prisoner, that he had better stay out of the game; so the prisoner dropped out or the game and went to Patrick Culien, who was at the bar, and borrowed some money from him; the prisoner then came back, and, placing a pile of pennies upon the table, commenced to play again; they played on, and again went the worst hand for a drink; when the deceased lost the drinks, consisting of ale or beer; they played on and by this time the prisoner was winning; a short time after they again played for the worst hand to treat, the prisoner losing this time; the proprietor brought the drinks and the prisoner paid him, when they began another hand; deceased bet on the game, when Patrick Nicholson bet a little more; William Nicholson said he would go half a dollar better; deceased said he had better put his money up; the prisoner said he could take his word for it or take the pot; the deceased did so; the deceased said he had better put his money up; the prisoner said he could take his word for it or take the pot; the deceased did so; the deceased said he had better put his money of his brother or some one else; the prisoner answered that he did not want to borrow the money of his brother or some one else; the prisoner answered that he did not want to borrow of anybody; the deceased took the money; they played a few hands partick Nicholson bet; the prisoner also bet; the prisoner said he would go a dollar better; the deceased found fault because the dollar was not on the table; the priso said he would like to see him put the money up; Patrick Nicholson said he had no more money; deceased said he would like to see the money put up; Patrick Nicholson them asked Cuilen for money, who refused, asying that he never lent any money to parties who were playing, so William Nicholson, who was sitting by, said to the deceased, "You are playing a sucking game;" deceased said he did not; the prisoner replied that he did, and that he played it on him a hand or two before; the prisoner jumped off the bench in a passion and asked Mctualen to lend him a quarter, with the remark that he was good for it, as Cuilen was in the act of giving it to the prisoner, deceased dropped the cards on the table and said he would play no more; all parties then went into the barroom and deceased remarked that it had been a curious game to play; the prisoner then remarked that it was a sucker's game that he deceased at mempt to strike each other and it told them they were fools to gain about a game of cards; Patrick Nicholson then went outside and while out the prisoner threw a bottle at the deceased; I interfered to prevent trouble; Patrick Nicholson came in and said deceased had a pitcher in his han!; some blows were exchanged, and I separated them and remonstrated with them for quarrelling; the parties then went out, but soon came back again, when deceased add to Patrick Nicholson that he tred to give him a black eye because he had one himself; deceased then said exceased the said to Patrick Nicholson that he tred to give him a black eye because he had one himself; deceased then said extended the challenge, and going out on the walk comments afterwards deceased cried out. "Oh! I'm stabed," and pulling up his shirt! saw blood in two places; officer Medital then came up, and, finding what was the matter, arrested willian, Nicholson, and asked for the kinfe; the prisoner and deceased; the latter took up a large pitcher and Patrick Nicholson, brother to the prisoner, deposed to being in the saloon on the might in question, when a

April 22, 1869.

The prisoner was then arraigned for examination.

He is a printer by trade, and lives at 40 East Broadway. In relation to the charge Nicholson said, "I did it in self-detence." The prisoner was then committed to the tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury